

FROM WASHINGTON.

Vallandigham's Conviction Approved by the President.

HE IS ORDERED TO BE SENT SOUTH

The Designs for the Uniform National Currency.

FAVORABLE REPORTS FROM THE ARMY.

Important Governmental Decisions.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

THE FINDING OF THE COURT IN VALLANDIGHAM'S CASE.

It is stated apparently upon good authority, that the President has approved of the finding of the Court-Martial in the case of Vallandigham, and has ordered him to be sent South, and that Gen. Burnside has carried out this, so that Vallandigham is probably already beyond our lines.

NO NEWS FROM GRANT.

Up to a late hour this evening the Government has received no further intelligence from either Gen. Grant or Gen. Harburt. Gen. Hancock says he does not expect any more news from Gen. Grant until to-morrow or next day.

THE UNIFORM NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The designs for the circulating notes to be issued under the Uniform National Currency act have been determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency, who have been in conference on the subject during the last three days. Although, to some extent, these designs follow out suggestions made in the proposals from New-York and Philadelphia, they are as a whole the Department's own invention. The face of each note will bear two vignettes, one representing a scene in the history of the United States, and an allegorical scene corresponding as nearly as may be to the historical vignette at the other end of the note. The back will represent one of the pictures in the Rotunda of the Capitol. The pictures, which will give the notes a highly ornate appearance, will be different for each denomination. Across the face of all will appear the name of the bank issuing it, thus: "The First National Bank of Buffalo of the State of New-York." Proposals for the dies and plates for engraving circulating notes of these designs were received to-day, and will be decided upon to-morrow.

THE PROBABILITIES ARE THAT THE WORK WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE AMERICAN, NATIONAL, AND CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANIES OF NEW-YORK, AND BUTLER & CARPENTER OF PHILADELPHIA.

FAVORABLE REPORTS FROM THE ARMY.

Sensors Wilson and Doolittle, who have just returned from Falmouth, where they consulted with Gen. Hooker and reviewed Gen. Meade's Corps, express surprise at the high spirits and fighting condition of the army. Among those who witnessed the review were Lord Abinger and Col. Crowder, British officers.

GEN. SCHURZ'S COMMAND IN THE RECENT BATTLES.

It is understood that Gen. Schurz has asked permission to publish his report of the part taken by his command in the late movement. The request is being now before the War Department. Gen. Hooker has directed two correspondents whose statements were the most sweeping in denunciation of Gen. Schurz and the 11th Corps to retract them in their respective papers, each under his own name.

Gen. Humphries, whose late division was composed of regiments whose term of enlistment has expired, on all hands conceded to be one of those officers who are most at home on the battlefield, at the request of Gen. Sykes, has been assigned to the division lately commanded by Gen. Berry. Gen. Hooker's Peninsula fighting division.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

We are officially informed that the subscriptions to the Five-Twenty loan already amount to more than one hundred millions.

THE PAYMENT OF THE SOLDIERS.

Warrants were passed at the Treasury yesterday for the payment of the armies of Gen. Hooker and Burnside. The armies of Gen. Grant, Rosecrans, Heintzelman and Schenck, for which alone the requisitions yet remain unfilled, will be paid before the 1st of June.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS.

Commissioner Lewis has issued the following notice: "Notice is hereby given to exporters, that from the 1st of June, all goods exported from New-York or Boston, which are subject to the internal revenue laws, or who export under bonds given to collectors of internal revenue, that the new regulations on these subjects have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that on and after the 1st of June, all exports in either of the above cases must be made in the manner therein prescribed. Otherwise, parties will be prosecuted from the 1st of June in each case."

J. J. LEWIS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

THE CASE OF COL. D'UTASSY.

The D'Utassy Court-Martial was engaged to-day for nearly three hours in listening to the Colonel's defense, a document covering over fifty pages elaborately reviewing the voluminous testimony, narrating the life of the accused in Hungary, Italy, England, Nova-Scotia, and the United States; bitterly inveighing against most of the important witnesses for the prosecution, yet admitting the commission of a number of the illegal acts alleged, but protesting purity of purpose and love of honor. Col. D'Utassy read the whole with impressive earnestness, and the closing paragraph concerning his friendship with internal feeling.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST SECESSIONISTS.

A list of between 800 and 900 names of prominent secessionists in this city have been made out and put in the hands of the authorities, and it is the intention of Government to take prompt action in their cases. It is well known that some of those men have been in the habit of furnishing to the Rebels important military information.

OUR TROOPS TRAINED BY ENGLISH OFFICERS.

The English officers just returned from a visit to Hooker's army speak highly of the appearance and movements of the troops.

RELEASE OF DR. MILLER.

Dr. Miller, a well-known physician of this city, arrested on the charge of having uttered disloyal sentiments yesterday, has been released.

THE REPORTED SEIZURE OF CORCORAN'S PROPERTY.

We are assured that the statement that the property of W. W. Corcoran of this city has been seized under the Confiscation act is incorrect. The property in question has simply been taken for the use of the Government, as was some time since the building designed by Mr. Corcoran for an art academy, and now used as a Government store-house and issuing depot.

VISIT TO THE ARMY.

Secretary Chase and Senator Sprague left here this evening to visit the Army of the Potomac.

CHANGE OF COMMAND.

Gen. Wright, now in Gen. Burnside's department, has been ordered to report to Gen. Howard, to take command of the brigade now under Gen. McLean.

New-York Tribune.

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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

COPPERHEAD MEETING IN INDIANA.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS

SHOUTING FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

SYMPATHY FOR VALLANDIGHAM.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME FIRED UPON.

TRAIN STOPPED AND PASSENGERS SEARCHED

FIVE HUNDRED REVOLVERS FOUND

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

The Democratic State mass meeting to-day was largely attended. D. W. Voorhees, president, Messrs. Merrick and Edson of Illinois, and McDonald of Indiana, were the principal speakers. A good deal of excitement prevailed during the day: 40 or 50 arrests were made for carrying concealed weapons, shouting for Jeff. Davis, &c. A military guard was placed in different parts of the city and patrolling the streets in the vicinity of the square where the Convention was held, to prevent disturbances.

The speeches consisted principally in opposition to the war measures of the Administration. It is said that the Convention assembled for the purpose of discussing grievances and petition to redress, protesting in the name of the Democracy against the flagrant and wicked abuse of power which placed Vallandigham in prison.

At 3 p. m. resolutions were introduced and hurriedly passed, amid great confusion, after which the Convention immediately adjourned sine die.

On the several trains leaving the city to-night, the excursionists commenced firing on the Soldiers' Home and the houses on the line of the railroad. The military authorities ordered the trains to be stopped and searched the passengers.

About 500 revolvers were taken, and numerous arrests made.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reward for Gallantry in the Recent Battles

A Regiment of Rebels Cross the River to Secure Medical Supplies—Discharge of the 30th New-York—The Service it has Performed.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 19, 1863.

The following order was issued yesterday from these Headquarters, under date of May 19:

1. Commanding officers will forward, with their reports of the recent battles, a list of gallant soldiers, who, by their valorous conduct, have distinguished themselves by their gallantry, and who, in the face of the enemy, have performed extraordinary feats of arms. It is not expected that these lists will mention those who simply do their duty, but those who, by gallantry or merit, have distinguished themselves by extraordinary feats of arms. The lists should set forth the number and nature of wounds received, if any, and the previous battles in which the officer or soldier has been gallantly distinguished, suggested or rewarded, &c.

As usual in such cases, a number of persons will be rewarded whose gallantry happened to be seen by their commanding officers, or who enjoyed their good will, while others who were quite as meritorious, but not observed, will receive no notice whatever. Rewards of merit are very good things, but they must be bestowed on those who are really deserving. There is no doubt, however, as to their stimulating effect.

A regiment of Rebels crossed the Rappahannock fifteen miles below here on Saturday night, in order to protect the passage over the water of sundry medical and other supplies from Baltimore, for Confederate use. They are said to have taken eight prisoners from a scouting party of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and to have effected their purpose.

The Headquarters camping-ground having become unhealthy from a usage of six months, is being moved to-day to a locality a mile distant.

On Monday next the 30th New-York will leave here, and reach home probably on Tuesday. Its two years' service has expired. It joined the army with 741 men, which were subsequently increased to 1,100. It returns with 491. It has lost in killed and wounded, 309; by deaths and accidents, 12; by discharges through sickness or disability, 288. Eleven battle-fields have witnessed its devotion to the Union.

The army order requiring correspondents to sign their names continues in force.

NEWBOLD.

FROM GEN. PECK'S DEPARTMENT.

Rebels Preparing to Retreat Across the Blackwater—A Deserter Reports Their Force at 30,000—Capture of Union Officers—Massacre of Sick and Wounded by the Rebels—Our Expedition Nearly Completed.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

CARROLL, May 19, 1863.

Nothing except picket firing has occurred since my last to you, and no damage has been inflicted. The Rebels are at work removing the rails from the road, where we commenced operations, and will undoubtedly place the Blackwater between them and us ere long. The work is progressing rapidly on our part, and in the course of a day or two we shall undoubtedly begin to return toward camp. Yesterday a deserter came in who reports the enemy's force on the Blackwater at 30,000.

On Saturday night Dr. Hand, our excellent Medical Director, with Capt. Williams and three orderlies, started to return to Suffolk, and they have not since been heard from. They undoubtedly missed the road, and were gobbled. This morning a contraband came in, who saw a doctor who had just been captured, at Franklin. The contraband reports that the enemy's loss up to Saturday was 15 killed and 40 wounded, against our seven killed and 25 or 30 wounded. He says the Rebels are sure that Gen. Peck's forces are advancing on them, and that they are fortifying Carrollville. They will learn what we are doing in good season.

The enemy has repeatedly fired into our ambulance trains, and on solitary individuals traveling between camp and Suffolk. This may be done by guerrillas or by scouts; but in whatever capacity they claim to act, they are but brutes and savages to attempt what all civilized people have long since abandoned—the massacre of sick and wounded.

During our six days' contest with the enemy our officers and men have acquitted themselves with great credit. Col. Foster, commander of the expedition, Col. Follansbee, commander of Foster's brigade, Col. Murphy of his own brigade, Col. Ferguson with two regiments, and Col. Ward with four regiments, at a point in our rear, and the regular commanders, and officers were generally, had done finely, and worked well together. Had we been permitted, undoubtedly the opposing force could have been destroyed easily, though owing to their strong position it would have occasioned us more loss than the advantage would have compensated.

We start for Deserter House at dusk this evening, and the expedition probably will be finished without any further incidents worthy of note. Otherwise, you shall hear from me further.

LATE FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.

Inner Life in Rebeldom.

[The following extracts from private letters, written by young ladies in South Carolina, to their relatives here, are sent as for publication. Written in the freedom of family intercourse they present, even in the details of domestic life, a picture of Southern affairs at this moment, hardly attainable in any other way.]

CHARLESTON, May 3, 1863.

Dear —: We were all very much surprised, and, of course, highly delighted, a few days since, when we received — and your letters. I, for one, thank you most cordially for your kind remembrance (even though it did come from a — Yankee), and candidly avow that a frequent repetition of the same offense will always be greatly appreciated by me. It was the first news we had received direct from you for over a year and a half. Some months back — sent us a few lines, saying all was well, and earnestly entreating a visit from little —. Had she gone I would have accompanied her; but one thing kept us back, and that was, "evil communications, &c." — you know the rest, don't you? How glad we were to hear that — and her babies were so comfortable. May they always continue so! I fear they won't, though, for of the glorious Southern Confederacy are bound to whither away, mean, no account Yankees! My opinion is (you may take it for what it is worth) that we only waste powder and shot on the race anyhow, for a market pointed at them by one of our brave men, makes them do wonders in the walking line. I presume, that after the war, the thousands upon thousands of your fellow-men who have shown the "white feather," will console themselves with the couplet

"Those who fight and run away,  
Will live to fight another day."

Ha, ha, ha, you all deserve leather medals and you shall have them before you die too, for we never withhold what a person deserves.

You cannot imagine how extremely amusing it was to us to read the Northern accounts of the attack upon Charleston. The idea of its being successful! Not so! That can never, never, never, never happen! Old Charleston can brave millions of such trashy subjects as the "Illinois Ape" sends against her. In the first place there were only seven or eight of the gunboats that showed any courage whatever, and then they acted like a pack of schoolboys who are certain of punishment for some fault of which they had been guilty, such trying to urge the other forward so he could be the last to meet his death.

At the time of the engagement our battery was crowded to overflowing with women and children. All knew we would be successful.

Yes, Mr. —, when you take Charleston we shall be prepared for the dire and terrible calamities with which you so sagaciously threaten us. I, for one, shall never cry *mea culpa*, but will plead guilty and then present my neck for the halberd.

Now for some home news. Do you want me to tell you that we were, or rather, are, suffering dreadfully? That we are terribly distressed because we are deprived of a few of the luxuries we once enjoyed? No, no! I can't do that, for I have not yet learned to do, like you Yankees. Honestly speaking, we have as much to eat, drink, and wear as we ever had. A higher price has to be paid, yet we do not mind that. I went to church last Sunday, and wore a most beautiful white crêpe bonnet, trimmed with blonde lace, a black and white silk dress with three tiny nazarine blue flowers around the bottom (you see we receive the fashions as early as you do), black lace shawl, and tight kid gloves. I have also a light green silk, a black silk (a captain brought it from Nassau for me), two white morning dresses, four calicoes (all new), one bazaar, and fourteen or fifteen muslins. The other girls are almost as well off as I am. This suffering, is it not? You are perfectly content in Charleston, notwithstanding your Yankee blockaders try to shut up our front door. (You do it, I think, though, do you?) Everything is comfortable and stylish about us, and 't'her is no place like home. We never have to wish for company, as the house is always crowded with friends and relatives. I have, within the last month, attended three weddings—all grand affairs—and have enjoyed myself amazingly. I shall go to another Wednesday evening.

We received the likeness, by Williamson. They were the finest photographs I ever saw. — Tell — I was perfectly enchanted to see his picture among the number, for it is a splendid target. Place it as I will, it keeps looking straight, square at me. I cannot "skeddadle," as my miserable Yankee says. Every day as I load my pistol I fervently wish the day may not be far distant when I hope to be able to try my skill on the original. — is a perfect jewel, faithful among the faithful. She is worthy of her country, and the blush of shame will never burn on her cheek when she is called a South Carolinian. I sincerely hope she will always remain there, and that not even her horrible surroundings nor your persuasive tongue will ever make her retreat to the land of her birth. It would almost break my heart to hear that you had succeeded, by your constant efforts, in making her that most despised and degraded of all human beings—an Abolitionist.

I would, indeed, like to have some of the nice ice cream you write about, but still I can do without it. The loss of such things does not grieve me much. I can assure you, and I will accept, with pleasure, your kind invitation to visit you—after the war. A dear friend of mine expects to prepare her wedding trousseau ere long. We have a good many things now. Handkerchiefs and stockings are the only things we cannot procure fine enough for such an occasion. You can send them to me, if you want to, by way of Nassau; also, a fine point-lace set of sleeves and a collar, a Mazarine blue silk dress, some candy, and anything else you happen to think of or have in the house. I promise to pay you after the war in Confederate bills. It will be the only money that will be good for anything by that time. All are well, and send lots of love and kisses to you and the children.

Your Rebel —

P. S.—This is nice paper, is it not? Can get lots of it. Want some!

CHARLESTON, April 28, 1863.

My DEAR —: I have just heard of an opportunity of sending a letter to you, with a prospect of getting an answer in return. I have not heard from you since a year ago last February, till a few months ago. — wrote that you had a little son, and that you were all well and doing well. If he is taken prisoner, I will treat him kindly for that one act. Your father and I were so anxious about you, and all our friends rejoiced with us and for us that you were well. We have a great deal to be thankful for that you have all been spared these troublesome times. — is well. She can shoot a Yankee (so she says) with her bow and arrow. She can shoot at a good distance. — (the coachman) teaches her and tells her to kill every one of

them. — I want you to send her some shoes, if you can. They are hard to be got, although she has not been without yet. I gave \$10 for her last pair. She wears No. 6, wide shoes. If they can't be sent conveniently, don't trouble yourself. My boots—English kid—cost \$25. We all look very nicely, and ought not to complain. I wanted to write you to send me a black silk dress, some pins, &c., &c., but your father would not let me. I wish you could dine with me to-day. We have a turkey that weighs 22½ pounds, green peas, leg of pork, vegetables, etc. So, you see, we ain't starving yet, nor near it.

The girls have a plenty of beaux and admirers. — studies French and takes music lessons, and performs very well. I wish you could send her "La Réve," with variations, "Chopin's Funeral March," and any other piece you think she would like. How is — getting along? Does he find it hard times? I want to know if you have enough of everything, and if he is kind to you. I hope he is, as you have no one but him now to depend upon. Tell him if he wants my blessing he must be doubly kind to you, now that you are separated from home and friends. If I could only see you for a short time I would feel contented. Kiss — and —

— is singing "The Bonnie Blue Flag" and "Dixie" at the extent of her lungs. She has a voice like her father, very melodious. We have quite a house full, and fifteen servants to feed, but we have enough, and to spare. I only hope and pray you are as well off. Kiss —, and tell him to love you and treat you kindly. All send love.

THE TREASON OF VALLANDIGHAM.

The Charge, Finding, and Sentence of the Military Commission.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, O., May 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 68.—I. At a Military Commission which convened at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 5th day of May, 1863, pursuant to Special Orders No. 135, of April 1, 1863, current orders from these headquarters, and of which Brig.-Gen. Robert B. Potter, U. S. Vols., is President, was assigned and tried, Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on the following charge and specification of charge, to wit:

CHARGE.—Publicly expressing, in violation of General Orders No. 38, from Headquarters Department of the Ohio, sympathy for those arranging for the Government of the United States, and declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful Rebellion.

SPECIFICATION.—In this, that the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on or about the 1st day of May, 1863, at Mt. Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, did publicly utter a charge and specification of charge, to wit:

"A wicked, cruel and unnecessary war," "A war not being waged for the preservation of the Union," "A war for the purpose of crushing out Liberty and erecting a Despotism," "A war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites," stating that "If the war is not ended, and you all occasions revealed to do what he could to defeat the attempt, now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free Government," asserting that "he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before. All of which opinions and sentiments he now knew did aid, comfort, and encourage those in arms against the Government, and could not induce in his hearers a distrust of their own Government, sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the laws of the land."

To which charges and specifications the prisoner refusing to plead either "Guilty," or "Not Guilty," the Commission directed the Judge-Advocate to enter on the records the plea of "Not Guilty."

The Commission, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced and the statement of the accused, find the accused, Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, as follows:

Of the specification, (except the words "That propositions by which the Northern States could be won back, and the South guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the battle of Fredericksburg, by Lincoln and his minions," meaning thereby the President of the United States, and these under him in authority, and the words "asserting that he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before," "Guilty."

Of the charge, "Guilty."

And the Commission do therefore sentence him, the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio to be placed in close confinement in some fortress of the United States, to be designated by the commanding officer of this Department, there to be kept during the continuance of the war.

If the proceedings, finding and sentence in the foregoing case are approved and confirmed, and it is directed that the place of confinement of the prisoner, Clement L. Vallandigham, in accordance with said sentence, be Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BURNIDE.

LOUIS RICHMOND, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

Union League at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Capitol to-night, to organize a Local Union League. Thomas W. Olcott presided, assisted by 100 Vice-Presidents.

Judge Harbut reported the resolutions, setting forth that the country deserves the unconditional support of all loyal men, and the Administration must be sustained; that while friendly advice, criticism and censure should be tolerated, all demonstrations of a hostile or disloyal character should be proceeded by all practical means; that the meeting looks with disgust upon all the apologists of traitors; they compliment the returned volunteers and those in the field; express gratification at the cheering news from the Southwest; condemn the unpalatable signs of friendliness to the Rebel cause apparent in various sections of the country, and call upon all loyal citizens to unite in the support of the Government, and close with recommending the organization of Union Leagues.

On motion the League was then formed. George Downing was made President, and 30 Delegates were appointed to attend the Convention at Utica next Wednesday. Eloquent speeches were made by D. S. Dickinson, Martin I. Townsend, Gen. Nye and Col. Diven.

Large Union Meeting in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

A large Union meeting is in progress to-night.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

Expeditions into Arkansas and Alabama.

DESTRUCTION OF LARGE QUANTITIES OF PROPERTY

THE EVACUATION OF WARRENTON.

CATON, Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

Col. Clayton of the 5th Kansas Cavalry, with his own regiment, and detachments of three others, made a reconnaissance a few days since from Helena toward Little Rock, destroyed 200,000 bushels of corn, several buildings containing commissary stores, and a number of grist mills near Cotton Plant.

After sending his infantry back he encountered two Rebel brigades under Carter, had a severe skirmish, and escaped by swimming the Larysguille River, with a loss of two killed and eleven wounded. The Rebel loss was fifty-five killed and a large number wounded.

Gen. Price is said to have left Little Rock on the 11th in the direction of Wittsburg.

Col. Hatch made a raid from Corinth last Wednesday into Alabama, bringing back 400 prisoners and 600 horses. He encountered Chalmers near Tallahatchie, but escaped unharmed.

The same day Major Burke, with 300 men, made a dash from Germantown, within a few miles of Holly Springs, and had a skirmish with the Rebel Faulkner, in which he lost five killed and eleven wounded. The Rebel loss must have been much larger.

We took a few prisoners, and lost none.

The steamer Continental, from below, brings news that the Rebels evacuated Warrenton after destroying the batteries.

The gunboat Cricket, from Young's Point with Government dispatches from Admiral Porter, has arrived.

Several ironclads were stationed at various points in Red River. The Rebels have a raft above Alexandria for the purpose of protecting their cotton-bolls, several of which are reported above.

Reported Evacuation of Jackson by Gen. Grant—Bragg Supposed to be Sending a Portion of his Troops South.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

We have intelligence here that Gen. Grant, after destroying the State-House and Rebel stores in Jackson, Miss., evacuated the place. We have no particulars later than Gen. Grant's own dispatches give.

A rumor is prevalent at Murfreesboro that Gen. Bragg is cautiously withdrawing a portion of his troops from our front, and sending them to Jackson, from Shelbyville. It is reported that three brigades had left there, and were afterward seen at Chattanooga. It is possible they went to Knoxville rather than Jackson.

The Capture of Fort De Russy and Alexandria—Official Report of Admiral Porter.

HEAD-QUARTERS GEN. PORTER'S DEPT., May 16, 1863.

THE HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived off the mouth of the Red River on the morning of the 4th inst., and on the 5th took possession of Fort De Russy, about eight miles from the mouth.

On the evening of the 5th, I took possession of Alexandria without resistance.

Gen. Banks arrived in Alexandria on the evening of the 7th, and I turned the city over to him.

DAVID D. PORTER, Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

Appointments Under the Conscription Act.

The following named persons are announced, in addition to those heretofore published as having been appointed by the President, in conformity with sections 5 and 8 of the act approved March 3, 1863, "For enrolling and calling out the National forces," &c. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

ILLINOIS.

Dist. Provost-Marshal, Commissioner. Surgeon. 1. Wm. James. A. C. Heintzelman. W. H. Kidd. 2. J. A. Cook. Wm. D. Barry. J. W. Freer. 3. J. H. Fustice. W. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 4. J. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 5. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 6. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 7. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 8. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 9. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 10. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 11. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 12. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 13. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 14. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 15. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 16. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 17. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 18. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 19. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 20. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 21. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 22. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 23. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 24. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 25. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 26. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 27. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 28. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 29. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 30. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 31. J. A. Woodford. J. A. Youngman. Chas. Martin. 32. J. A. Woodford